567 439 562 Everywhere there were also abducted women and female slaves; these were simply sold. Furthermore women were bought and sold with women [as payment]. Also women who were inherited and no longer in the hands of their family were sold by their second, third, or other subsequent husband. In all of these cases, the family no longer came into consideration for the bride price. One would have to stretch the point in order to consider the sums paid in these cases as a bride price, and consequently as a native custom which one must respect.

562 439 Or one should have to assume that such a native woman remains a "bride" for her whole lifetime. It will be said that the woman consented to her sale by one man to the other.

[858] Often this was indeed the case, but not always by any means, for children and slaves were also sold. Even the consent of the woman did not prevent it from being a sale; her consent was rather an extra transaction that simplified the sale of a human article of trade. It still remains woman trade.

764 567 The Inheritance. Upon the death of a polygynist, the burial ceremony was conducted according to the class and rank of the deceased. One or two or several [539] slaves were killed and buried with the polygynist in the same grave. Sometimes the arms and legs of those male and female slaves were broken, and then they were buried alive in the same grave with the body.

When these slaves still had family, it might happen that the family members, having learned of the unfortunate lot of their relative, would hasten from faraway districts to buy him or her free if it was not yet too late. Several Negroes have told us of those heart-breaking scenes at which they were present as children. The mourning and the lamenting over the dead lasted from a week to a month.

[765] 768 428 587 The eldest son immediately succeeded his father in position and immediately took one of the wives of his father.

The other sons divided among them the lances and knives of their father.

If the deceased had left no son, or if he was still too young, the oldest brother succeeded the deceased. All of the wives had to remain in their own home, except the wife who was immediately taken by the eldest son. They were obliged to await the day of the distribution. This day was put off for from one to four months.